SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1848.

On motion of Mr. CABELL, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Washington Hunt in the chair,) and proceeded to consider the hill further to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1848.

Mr. STRONG and Mr. CABELL having successively addressed the committee until the time allowed for debate expired, the committe proceeded to vote on amendments as follows:

Mr. MULLIN moved to strike out the item for superintendent's commission on twenty-eight thousand two hundred and forty six dollars at two and a half per cent, seven hun-

ired and six dollars and fifteen cents. Disagreed to. Mr. SCHENCK moved to strike out the item for contin expenses under the act for the collection, safe-keeping, transand disbursement of the public revenue of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, five thousand dollars. Dis-

pensation of clerks in the office in the Ordnance Bureau one thousand and ninety-eight dollars." Agreed to.

Mr. COCKE moved to strike out the item for per diem compensation for eight clerks employed on bounty land business in the Pension Office, six thousand nine hundred and twenty-six dollars and forty cents, and insert an amendment providing for the payment of extra clerks to be employed in office of the Commissioner of Pensions, fifteen thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars and ninety-six cents, and that the compensation of no clerk shall exceed three dollars and thirty-three cents per diem.

Mr. C. explained that his object in offering this amendment was that he might have an opportunity to advocate a speedy increase in the clerical force to be employed in the Pension Office; and he availed himself of the five minutes allowed by the rules of the House to urge an extension of the appropriation, for an extension of time would be absolutely nec to enable the clerks to be employed to complete the work for

which they were required.

Mr. GREEN took similar views, having submitted a slight amendment in order to have the privilege of expressing them; after which he withdrew his amendment.

Mr. TOMPKINS next rose and offered an amendment,

those who were among the best citizens of the land. He had recently visited the Pension Office, and he had seen that at this time there were from ten thousand to twelve thousand claims to bounty lands lying unacted upon for want of clerical capacity to do the necessary duty. Among those whose claims were thus neglected there were some who had periled their lives in the service of the country, and their claims were fikely to lie for three, six, and probably eight months, unless some addition were made to the force of the office, that the Government might keep its faith with them. They had periled all that was precious to men to carry their country's flag in honor and to victory, and the least that Congress could do time. He simply rose to make these remarks, having constituents of his own numbered amongst these meritorious apt plicants who had stood so long knocking at the door of Pension Office ineffectually for justice. The national faith was pledged to them; and for the country's interest and the try's honor they had sacrificed their all and mingled their should be preserved. Having made these remarks he withdrew the amendment which he had offered.

Mr. G. W. JONES moved to amend by adding after the word "pensions" the words "with the approval of the Secretary of War," and on this he desired that a vote should be taken. He thought it was important that this amendment should be adopted. Mr. J. then proceeded to argue its necessity, in reply to some remarks which had failen from the gentle-man from Missouri, (Mr. Green.) This amendment was

Mr. Cocke's amendment as amended was then agreed to. Mr. VINTON moved to add an item for extra clerks in the office of the Secretary of War, to be paid out of an unexpended balance in said office, two hundred and ninety-one dollars.

Agreed to.

Mr. THIBODEAUX moved to amend the item for outfits of charges des affaires to Naples, the Papal States, and the Republics of Bolivia, Guatemala, and Ecuador, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars, by striking out the words "the Papal States," and reduce the amount of twenty-two thousand

five hundred dollars to eighteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, said he intended to vote against the proposed mission to Rome, but before doing so he desired to set himself right before the country. If we had commercial or p lisical relations with the Papal States which demanded the protection of an ambassador, he would vote for nderstood that we had little or no commerce there, and that during our separate national existence we had established no political relations with the Pope; there seemen, then, to be no necessity for our doing so now. In giving the vote which he had intimated his purpose to give, he de-sired not to be misunderstood by his Catholic constituents. He was actuated by no feeling of prejudice against catholiinterfere in matters of religion. That subject should be left by a figurative expression, (for such he supposed it by the House where it had been left by the constitution—to that he was the author of an incendiary movement.) the hearts of the people, and he would say to every man thoughout this broad Confederacy, "Go and serve God after memorial in Parliament and in every legislative are rolls." the dictates of your own conscience." It was necessary at this time that the country should husband its resources, and he could not consent, therefore, to incust the expense of a new House adjourned. mission which seemed not to be demanded by the political or commercial condition of the country. He then withdrew the amendment which he had offered for the purpose of obtaining

an opportunity to make these observations.

Mr. HILLIARD moved an amendment so as to provide for the appointment of a full minister to Rome. He moved to strike out "charge d'affaires" to the Papal States, and insert resident minister," and increase the sum to \$30,000.

Mr. H. said : I regret that the opportunity has not been afforded me of replying to the speech of my honorable friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Levin) before the committee occeded to vote on the appropriation which provides the ples, \$4,500.

pare the present political state of that country with that in consuls might not attend to all our commercial interests at it exhibited previous to the accession of the present Ponts, these points, and he was not one of those who would increase. The spirit of reform is waked up in that beautiful and classic e paronage of the Executive at his pressure and bidding. ing the progress of lib ral principles in that interesting and into the a important part of Europe, and may serve to diffuse a better enough to

owledge of our political system, I cannot discover that we can suffer any injury from such intercourse.

In my judgment, neither Christianity nor free principles have any thing to fear from a conflict with opposing powers. I would send a minister to the Papal States as I would to any other Power; I would encourage every reform in the Govern-ment; I would cheer the friends of freedom in all Europe, by sending a minister from the United States of America, where the noblest toleration is granted to all opinions, to re-side at a court where hitherto the policy has been to crosh all edom of thought and action. It would be a spectacle of

arches of a country where, in other days, republican Rome exhibited to the world its collosed proportions.

Sir, I do not mistake the Pope for a republican; far from it: but I recognise him as a reformer. I desire to send to all the States named in this but States named in this bill ministers resident in the place of charges des affaires. They would be accredited to the Sovereign, while charge des affaires would be accredited to the

can Amer.ca, taking his post amidst the ruined temples and

ister of foreign affairs. The question being taken on Mr. HILLIARD's amendment

to the amendment, it was rejected. Mr. LEVIN then moved an amendment to the amen ment

to reduce the sum of \$18,500 to \$18,000

Mr. L. said that the bonorable gontleman from Alabama Mr. L. said that the bonorane gonteman from Alabama (Mr. Hilliam) had taken occasion to allude to the want of liberality on his (Mr. L.'s) part, in resisting the riveting of this religious link between Papal Rome and free America. Sir, (said he,) the present Pope is guided and directed and controlled by Louis Philippe. The old Po,c was under the direction of Prince Metternich, of Austria. We all know the settled hosility which has existed for centuries between France and England. Louis Philippe sees, or thinks he sees, that England, through Puscyism, is relapsing into Romanism. He has said to the Pope popularize your system. It is a per-He has said to the Pope popularize your system. It is a per-fect system, addressed to every pass on or prejudice, hope or fear, which work within the human breast. And yet, amid the spreading lights of the nineteenth century, the represen-tatives of the American people are called upon to recognise Papal Rome on the ground that the present Pope is a reformer. You cannot congratulate Pies IX. without congratulating him upon his Papal system. Send your embassy to Pies IX. Embasies once opened. seies once opened, as I before said, are never clos-The Pope is not living for himself, but for the Pope who

m, and has pledged himself to hand dow

Americans resist this union of our free republic with Papal Rome." Mr. L. withdrew his amendment to the amendment. Mr. HILLIARD here moved an amendment with a view to reply. Mr. H. said: My honorable friend and myself do not differ in our horror of an intolerant and dangerous religious system; but we do differ in our views of the true policy to be pursued towards the Papal power. We both desire to sustain the Bible, and to vindicate Protestant Christianity. I need the words "of the army from Mexico to the United not say that I am no partisan of the Pope; on the contrary, there breathes not a man whose sympathy with the Protestant cause beats stronger or quicker than my own. I can never department," &c. forget its battles nor its victories, its persecutions nor its triforget its buttles nor its victories, its persecutions nor its tri-

umphs. But, sir, I solemnly believe that toleration is the wisest as well as noblest policy.

The gentleman has been so indicreet as to mention the loss and treasury notes, five thousand dollars. Agreed to are in the following: "For per diem compensation of clerks in the office in the Orderson B. ineteenth century. Sir, there has been a time when such an of heresy by a tribunal usurping the authority of God. But in vote for the items which provide for clothi this nineteenth century I am surprised to hear such views in subsistence in kind, for pay of volunteers, and medical pur-

the admission of his people without respect to rank who may come with petitions to him; he has caused a box to be placed Vatican, where all who desire to sabmit their com-

reasser his animace from mentantial as a great step in the progress of reform.

Rely upon it, sir, the spirit of reform is waked up in Italy.

It will "not down at the bidding" of armed and imperious Austria or any other human power. I would send a minister from this republic to cheer it, to observe it, to report its pro-gress. That spirit will, I trust, yet rekindle the fires upon

the rained altars of freedom throughout Italy.

Our true policy is to extend our peaceful relations with the Mr. TOMPKINS next rose and oneted an amusissisppi, being desirous, in behalf of citizens of the State of Mississippi, to appeal to this House to take some steps to do justice to kind with other Powers. Truth is clad in more than triple to appeal to this House to take some steps to do justice to kind with other Powers. Truth is clad in more than triple steel; and I would bid her spread her standard in the very midst steel; and I would bid her spread her standard in the very midst. of the world, and take her station in front of the Vatican. By keeping the Papal See isolated, you strengthen it. It carries on its agencies in a cret. Bring it upon the open field: do not shup it; bring it into open intercourse with a free Protestant nation, and civil and religious liberty will achieve new it only defines the object, as is the case all through the bill

He remarked that he had moved this amendment to enable him to express his views of the question which had been rai-ed was to dispose of their claims in something like a reasonable by his colleague, (Mr. Levix.) He was not in the hall when his colleague made his speech; he had not seen it in the papers; but he had heard enough to know that a subject had been introduced into this ba'l which he thought the American people did not desire should be introduced here. He thought that the incendiary attempt to introduce religion as a subj of discussion before popular assemblies or in legislative bodies country's honor they had sacrinced their air and imagical data its faith had been, wherever it had been attempted in this country, except in the mere stot which the gentleman represented, most signally rebuked. It was the spirit of our State consti tutions, and of our national constitution, that the religious opinions of men here or elsewhere were not to be subjects of legislation. This provision had been incorporated into our constitutions by the illustrious sages who formed them. Wherever the incendiary attempt, he repeated, had been pose our constitutional power to arrest it? I hope we may, gislation. This provision had been incorporated into our made to introduce this subject into popular assemblies, there, with the exception which he had named, it had been re-buked. And the man who had introduced this subject here

had prevailed there for a number of years—
Mr. LEVIN. Did the incendiarism originate from a tin-

The CHAIRMAN here interposed, and called the gentleman to order.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL. I would like to know why my

ber of this House.

Mr. BROWN still retaining the floor—

spirit to which the gentleman alluded originate from a tinder

Mr. BROWN. The incendiary spirit originated, as far is I know, in the city and county of Philadelphia, from the gentleman himself introducing religion into the political con-tests of the county

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL again rose to order. He desired

cism; but it was his deep conviction that we had no right to was competent for one member to say of another member here y a figurative expression, (for such he supposed it was,)

seemed to be interminable; so the committee rose and the this

TUESDAY. MARCH 7, 1848. The bill to supply deficient appropriations being again under onsideration in Committee of the Whole—

Mr. THIBODEAUX moved to amend the item "for outfits of charges des affaires to Naples, the Papal States, and the republics of Bolivia, Guatemala, and Eccador, \$22,500," by striking out the words, "the Papal States," and reducing the amount to \$18,000

Mr. DICKEY moved to amend the amendment so as

strike out the whole item except for charge d'affaires to Na-His object in making that motion he would briefly state

it incomes the control of the beauty of its language of the spirit of the speech was remarkable for the beauty of its language of the control of many of its entiments; but beautiful speed quality—liberality. There was about it in at allings, an, it disclosed none of the spirit of the weed me, street, St. Augustine, "Let there be charity gentleman; but I she of course, within the few minutes. I hope to be able to shir to the receipt of the honorable condition of Italy to awake, carly occasion to do so when with interest the control of the present session of Congress, in which he stated that estimates would be furnished for these outfits to these new ministers. These new missions, which were about to be created for the first time, were recommended by the President of the United States in his annual message at the commencement of the present session of Congress, in which he stated that estimates would be furnished for these new missions, which were about to be created for the states in his annual message at the commencement of the present session of Congress, in which he stated that estimates would be furnished for these new missions, which were about to be created for the United States in his annual message at the commencement of the present session of Congress, in which he stated that estimates would be furnished for these new missions, which were about to be created for the United States in his annual message at the commencement of the present session of Congress, in which were about to be created for the United States in his annual message at the commencement of the present session of Congress, in which he stated that estimates would be furnished for these out in the commencement of the present session of Congress, in which were about to be created for the commencement of the present session of Congress, in which were about to be created for the commencement of the present session of Congress, and the commencement of the present session of Congress, and the commencement of the present session of Congress, and with interest the progress of rege is much in the present tion of the committee in including them, and the object and intenthe mean while, let us not, in our se of all men who watch is a mighty difference between reformehout the world. In for the purpose of creating these missions at this time before formation is brought about by the steady, forget that there the expiration of the present fiscal year. Now, he was not truth ; while a revolution, like the earthquigition. A re- sensible of any necessity for the institution of these missions heaves to overthrow and crush. That a te'o'n murch of at all to any one of the places proposed. He was not aware Italy, no man can doubt who will take the trouben upright not attend to all our commercial interests at

tand. It can rever be put down. While a representative of exact gentlemen on the other side of the hall might be distine freest Government on earth may be employed in observ. They to. He trusted that this side of the House would into the appropriation before they created these missions enough to ined ample opportunity if they were introduced into the estimates, bil's for 1849. There would be time printings for the fiscalen, and they would find by looking

He therefore moved to were caused by ly, leaving only the missions these new missions entire-been iostituted, and providing these new missions entire-know that the sum was necessary; which had heretofore know that the sum was necessary in it were the know but this salary was already provided for; if it were the know but this He therefore moved to were embraced among the appro-The question leing taken, the amendment of was willing

was agreed to . Ayes 61, noce 56.
[Mr. Tetnonzate t's amendment, it appears, was super. bigh moral interest to see such a representative from republi-

The next nem being under consideration, viz: "For one quarter's salary for each of the charges des affaires to the Pa pal States, B. livia, Gustemnia, and Ecuador, \$4,500. Mr. DICKEY in wed an amendment to strike out the

Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, moved the following, to come after the ite n, "for salary of the consul at Beyroot," &: \*\* That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be and hereby appropriated, for the purpose of one Jing and authorizing Secretary of the Treasury to employ such additional num of clerks in the office of the Second Auditor (at a per dien not more three dollars and thirty-three cents for each clerk are required by the exigencies of the service."

Mr. SMITH said, in offering the amendment which he sent to the Chair, he would state that a similar provision had been made in this bill providing for additional clerks in the Pension Office; they were much needed in that office to ble that department to do justice to the gallant men who we nobly defended the rights and the honor of our country in the battle field. His an endment was to provide for another

for the relief and protection of American scamen in foreign

countries, \$20,000. Agreed to.
Mr. FISHER moved to amend the item "for Mr. FISHER moved to amend the supplies, incidental expenses, and transportation in the quatternaster's department of the army, \$5,000,000," by insert-States;" so that it would read, "and transportation of the army from Mexico to the United States, in the quartermaster's

bill now before the committee provides for the appropriation of some twelve millions of dollars, amongst other things, for the prosecution of the present war up to the 1st of July next. Although there are some other objectionable items in the till, yet, if my amendment is adopted, I am willing to forego them all, and vote for the whole bill; but if it is rejected, I will be constrained to vote against the bill. I am perfectly willing to yet for the items which provide for alchims the an American Congress, from a gentleman so enlightened as my friend from Pennsylvania.

He asks what reforms has the Pops granted? I answer that he has expelled from power a Secretary of State distinguished for his despotic and harsh opinions, and put in his place a man of liberal views; he has thrown wide a door for incomply and that the declaration that war exists by the act of Mexico was untrue. At the commencement of the var this ground was taken by the Whig party, both in and out of in the Vatican, where all who desire to saturate their complaints to his own eye may deposite a statement of their wrongs; he has assembled a council to advise him as to the wants of his people; and, if he had done nothing more than transfer his alliance from Metternich to Louis Philippe, I should hail that as a great step in the progress of reform.

Rely upon it, sir, the spirit of reform is waked up in Italy.

Rely upon it, sir, the spirit of reform is waked up in Italy.

Rely upon it, sir, the spirit of reform is waked up in Italy.

All the amendments of the Committee of the Whole were the way and the proposed appropriation \$2,000.10.

The amendment was agreed to by a majority of \$3 to 33.

On motion, the committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

All the amendments of the Committee of the Whole were the way and the proposed appropriation \$2,000.10.

The amendment was agreed to by a majority of \$3 to 33.

All the amendments of the Committee of the Whole were the way and the proposed appropriation \$2,000.10.

The amendment was agreed to by a majority of \$3 to 33.

On motion, the committee of the House.

All the amendments of the Committee of the Whole were the way and the proposed appropriation \$2,000.10.

The amendment was agreed to by a majority of \$3 to 33.

On motion, the committee of the House.

All the amendment and decizations we had decizations we had made. Thus delegated we came he c, and by a vote reiterated the same fact, that the war was the committee of the way and the proposed appropriation \$2,000.10.

The amendment was agreed to by a majority of \$3 to 33.

On motion, the committee all objections, he would amend his amendment so as the way and the proposed appropriation \$2,000.10.

The amendment all the war was the specific transfer has a great step in the proposed appropriation \$2,000.10.

The amendment all the war was the specific transfer has a great step in the proposed appropriation \$2,000.10. it; but, on the contrary, they have every where acknowledged its truth. Again, we all believe that the object of the war now is the conquest of a part if not the whole of Mexico; at any rate, that this will be the result if peace is not restored during this session of Congress. We further believe that such a result would prove a curse to, if not the final rein of, our own Government. In view, then, of the unjust leginning of the war, and the destructive end to which we are urged by the Administration, what is our duty in the case before us? The answer is clearly this, Put an end to the war. But how? The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BROWN, of Pennsylvania, moved an amendment to the amendment to increase the sum from \$18,500 to \$20,000.

He remarked that he had moved this amount is a proper to the amendment define the objects for which they are made, no one will deny. The people know that we have this power, and, under the circumstances, think we ought to exercise it to put a stop to this ungodly war. They look for it and demand it at our hands. They well know that we have no power to do it only in one or the other of the ways I have here specified. If, therefore, we do not exercise the power which they know we have to put an end to the war, will we be carrying out the will of our onetituents? Certainly not. Expedien y, patriotism, and every thing dear to us, demand that we should exercise our constitutional power to save the honor, interest, and permanency of our Government. If we make all the appropriations, and for the objects asked for by the Administration, in what regard do we differ from those the people rejected at the last election? And where, too, is our consistency and patriotism? and that all, especially on this side of the House, will vote

ladelphia, and was the author of all the incendiarism which had prevailed there for Mr. FISHER assented.

Mr. VINTON then moved to amend the item for "clothing of the army, camp and garrison equipage, \$800,000," by striking out \$600,000, and inserting "including \$150,000 for clothing to volunteers, in lieu of commutation therefor, \$1,120,000."

Mr. V. said the deficiency, it would be recollected, was es colleague is out of cr er

The CHAIR replied that it was not in order for a gentleman in debate to reflect upon the character of another member of this House.

Mr. BROWN still retaining the floor—

Mr. LEVIN repeated the question. Did the incendiary spirit to this house, and published in miscellaneous document No. 14, which was presented with this bill. It was subsequently cut down to \$600,090, and that sum was inserted in confarmity with the reduced estimates of the Secretary of War. Since that time, published in miscellaneous document No. 14, which was presented with this bill. It was subsequently cut down to 5600,000, and that sum was inserted in conformity with the reduced estimates of the Secretary of War. Since that time, however, the Secretary of War had addressed a letter to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Mean, staing that in consequence of the clothing in Mexico having uned out to be of poor quality, it would be necessary to bring back the appropriation to the sum stated in the original estimate, the sum stated in the original estimate, the sum stated in the original estimate, the sum of \$1,120,000, which was also involved in this amendment but which was no addition to the appropriation. Until the prent time a commutation has been given instead of clothing in limit of but during the present session a law had been passed directing that volunteer clothing should be fornished in kind, and ence it became necessary to transfer this item from the Paymaster's Department, the came necessary to transfer this item from the Paymaster's Department, the term for the Paymaster's Department. o have the sense of the House upon the question whether it yas competent for one member to say of another member here ya figurative expression, (for such he supposed it was,) memorial in Parliament and in every legislative assembly.

Then arose a contest upon the question of Order, which to the Quartermaster's Department. There was a provision of which he should move to strike out when they reached it and reduce the amount by the sum which he now proposed crouse the Quartermaster's. It was therefore simply a rous

The amendment was agreed to.
Mr. FISHER then renewed his amendment.

Mr. IONES, of Tenn., moved to amend the amendment by inserting after the word "expenses" the words "in the further presecution of the war with Mexico, or." He said twas known that a treaty of peace was before the Senate, by which the war might be brought to a close. What the fate a that treaty would be he knew not; but if his amountment were adopted, and the bill should then become a law, they would have provision either for the prosesution of the war of the withdrawal of our troops from Mexico. He wished to be the pared at all points, and he thanked the gentleman who obred the amendment for the opportunity it afforded him to submit this superdocent. this amondment to that amendment. The amendment to the amendment was agreed to, at the

mendment as amended was rejected. Mr. VINTON moved to amend the item "for pay of vo funteers called into service during the present fiscal \$3,771,000," by reducing the amount to \$3,611,000. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VIN I'ON moved the following as a new section And be it further enacted. That the sum of \$100,000 is the same is hereby appropriated for elothing in kind to teers for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June 1849, as biy to the set entitled "An set to provide clothing for steers in the service of the United States," approved the January, 1848; and t at so much of the sum of \$80,00 January, 1848; and t at so much of the sum of \$80,000 the President shall direct is hereby authorized to be any to the purchase of said clothing during the current fiscal

Mr. V., on offering this additional section, said the Committee of Ways and Means had received a letter from the Secretary of War saying that it would not only be necessary to transfer the item of \$150,000 from the Psymaster's to the Quartermester's Department, but to antici, ate the appropriations for the coming year; that is, that it will be necessary purchases of clothing in this country at so early a period that it could reach Mexico at the commencement of the next fiscal year. About one-half had been already purchased, and drafts drawn on the Government for that amount. He properly an additional section to meet the views of the Department in that

Mr. V. sent several letters to the Clerk's desk to be read, which he had received from the Secretary of War. In respect to one of those letters he said, since this bill had been under to one of those letters he said, since this oil has sen under consideration they had received news of the possibility of a set leting concluded, and he had in consequence on be all the Committee of Ways and Means, addies et a letter to be rab-tary of. War to know whether, if the truty should necessary of the war ended, these appropriation would be. The Clerk at inquiry one of these letters was an answer. half of the as probable letter, and it set forth hat at least The amendment we would be necessary in my event.

Mr. VAN DYKE mon agreed to.

following:

Provided, That no part of the for the service of the army and marney hereby appropriated to any farth r conquest or any farther v. s. shill be applied the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. V. D. said it would be perceived that he

was designed to make provision to prevent any art audmentiney to be appropriated by this bill being used or the audiotion of more conquests in Mexico. He had no ollered it with any view to prevent appropriations being mae or necessary purposes, nor did he intend to occupy his five pinutes to explain what was meant by his amendment; buthis he would say, that unless that or some equivalent are almost were adopted he could not nor would not vote for the lift. He understood that these appropriations were intended to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the first almost appropriation for the first almost branch of the service equally important, either to the men who had fought our battles, or to the friends of those who had been killed or died while in the service. All cases connected with arrears of pay had to go before the Second Auditor for adjustment. There were many claims now before that bureau, presented by the widews and orphans of those slain in their country's service, and justice and humanity called for a speedy was there to prevent the President of the Limid States using advisedly on this subject; for he believed that no portion of the army in Mexico had suffice I more than the regiment which went from his district. There were claims of six m mithing the presented the same was true in regard to many other members and possible of the could not nor would not vote for the believe that the sea appropriations were intended to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fis all car ending on the late of July n.x., but they had beard southing about a presented by the widews and orphans of those slain in their country's service, and justice and plumanity called for a speedy was there to prevent the President of the United States using every dollar raised for the purposes of the army in Mexico had suffice I more than the regiment which went from his district. There were claims of six m mithing at a state of war and not a state of peace. The estimates were based on the supposition that we should remain in a state of war and not a state of peace. The estimates were made before the treaty of peace arrive here. What, then, was there to prevent the President, instel of paying the

sacred deposite of slavery as he received it from his predecessors; that he will leave untouched. And when the American people, judging from the paragraphs put into the papers by bishops and jesuits, are led to think the present Pope a reference, he plants himself upon his true ground and says, I am a despot. It was in no sectarian—

Here the hammer fell; but—

Mr. LEVIN finished his scattence; "spirit that the Native Americans resist this union of our free republic with Papal Rome." Mr. L. withdrew his amendment to the amendment.

Mr. VINTON moved to add after the foregoing an item Rome." Mr. L. withdrew his amendment to the amendment.

Mr. Levin finished his scattence; "spirit that the Native Rome." Mr. L. withdrew his amendment to the amendment.

Mr. L. withdrew his amendment to the amendment to the papers of the House. It was at atihful and efficient of fore, and did all in his power to forward the business in his conquests from one end of Mexico to the other? He (Mr. V. D.) did not feel himself at liberty to take the ground of some other pentlemen and refuse the supplies for the union of the supplies for their made to the adoption of his amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VINTON moved to add after the foregoing an item foreign to the papers.

Mr. L. withdrew his amendment to the papers.

Mr. L. withdrew his amendment to the amendment to the papers of the Mr. Vinton his power to forward the business in his conquests from one end of Mexico to the other? He (Mr. V. D.) did not feel himself at liberty to take the ground of some conquests from one end of Mexico to the other?

Mr. D. did not feel himself upon before a made of the amendment and re protect our gallant army, but not a dollar to enable the President to pursue a course of aggression for the acquisition of Mexican territory, or to compel Mexico to sell her soil and transfer her clizens to this Union. He instated on restricting the President of the United States in the use of the means nt army, but not a dollar to enable the Presi

which Congress might place at his disposal.

Mr. V. D. was cut short by the expiration of his five minutes, and his amendment was then rejected, 21 only voting

the affirmative.

Mr. POLLOCK moved to amend the first section by ad!ing an item to appropriate \$2,000 to pay Mr. Crutchett for lighting the Capitol and Capitol grounds with gas. He said the money had been expended and the appropriation ought to be made.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, rose to a question of order. He

was chargeable with the payment contemplated by this amend-ment, whereas the appropriations to be made by this bill were to be a charge on the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN replied that it was competent for the

House to adopt a provision to make the lighting of the Capitol and Capitol grounds chargeable on the Treasury, although it had heretofore made it chargeable on its contingent fund.

Mr. RUMSEY inquired if there was not a bill pending in the House for the purpose contemplated by this amendment?

The CHAIRMAN was understood to answer in the affirmation.

Mr. POLLOCK said there was not only one but two, and yet the appropriation had not yet been made. However, to obviate all objections, he would amend his amendment so as

concurred in without a division by the House except the fol-lowing item, viz: "For outlits of charges des affaires to Naples, the Papal States, and the republics of Bolivia, Guate-mala, and Ecuador, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars;" which was amended by the Committee of the Whole by striking out the words "the Papal States, the republics of Bolivia, Guatemala, and Ecuador, twenty-two" and insert "four," so that it would read "for outfit of charge d'affaires

Mr. MURPHY asked the yeas and nays on coner

to Naples, \$4,500."

Mr. MURPHY asked the yeas and nays on concurring with the committee in that amendment. They were ordered, and, being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Abbott, Adams, Barrow, Beale, Blauchard, Boyden, Brady, Buckner, Butler, Cabell, Canby, Cocke, Gonger, Cranston, Crowell, Crozier, Dickey, Daniel Duncan, Garnett Duncan, Embree, Nathan Evans, Fisher, Flournoy, Fulton, Gaines, Giddings, Goggin, Gregory, Hale, Nathan K. Hall, Haskell, Henry, Hill, Elias B. Holmes, Hubbard, Inge, Joseph J. Ingersoll, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, John W. Jones, Daniel P. King, Wm. T. Lawrence, Levin, Marsh, Marvin, Morchead, Nelson, Outlaw, Palfrey, Preston, Root, Rumsey, Silvester, Simpson, Sims, Truman Smith, Strohm, Thibodeaux, Richard W. Thompson, Toombs, Van Dyke, Warren-65.

NAYS—Messrs. Atkinson, Bedinger, Birdsall, Black, Bocock, Bowdon, Boyd, Brodhead, Bridges, Charles Brown, Burt, Catheart, Chapman, Chase, Clapp, Franklin Clark, Beverly L. Clark, Clingman, Howell Cobb, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Collins, Paniel, Dickinson, Dixon, Donnell, Duer, Dunn, Edsall, Alexander Evans, Featherston, Ficklin, Fries, Gayle, Gott, Green, Grinnell, Willard P. Hall, Haralson, Harmanson, Harris, Henley, Geo. S. Houston, Hudson, Hunt, Chas, J. Ingersoll, Iverson, Jackson, Jenkins, R. W. Johnson, Kellegg, Kennon, Lahm, S. Lawrence, Leffler, Lincoln, Lord, Maclay, McCleiland, McClernand, McLane, Mann, Miller, Morris, Mallin, Murphy, Penslee, Peck, Pendleton, Peyton, Pilsbury, Reynolds, Hichardson, Richey, Robinson, Hockhill, Julius Rockwell, St. John, Sawyer, Smart, Stanton, Stephens, Strong, Taylor, Thomas, Jacob, Thompson, John B. Thompson, Robert A. Thompson, Tuck, Turner, Venable, Vinton, White, Wick, Williams, Wiley—95.

So the House refused to concur with the committee in the amondment. So the House refused to concur with the committee in

The item for one quarter's salary for each of the charges des affaires to the Papal States, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Ecuador, four thousand five hundred dollars, which had been stricken out by the committee, was read, and on the question

of concurring with the committee—
Mr EVANS, of Maryland, asked the yeas and nays, which

were ordered and taken, and resulted as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Boyden, Brady, ner, Burt, Canby, Cook, Conger, Cranston, Crowell, Crozier, Dickey, Daniel Duncan, Embree, Fisher, Flournoy, Gid-dings, Goggin, Gregory, Nathan K. Hall, Haskell, Henry,

n, Smart, Robert Smith, Stanton, Stephens, Strong, Tay-r, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Richard W. Thompson, John Thompson, Robert A. Thompson, Tuck, Turner, Vena-e, Vinton, Warren, White, Wick, Williams, Wiley-106. So the House refused to concur with the committee in

striking out that item. All the amendment: of the committee having been acted on, All the amendments of the committee having been acted on, the question was put on ordering the bill to be engrossed and Civita Vecchia and Leghorn close by in Tuscany. read a third time, and it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLE moved a reconsideration of this vote with a view of addressing a few words to the House, but as it was getting late he moved an adjournment; and

The House adjourned. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1848.

The question was now stated on agreeing to the motion of Mr. C. J. INCERSOLL to reconsider the vote by which the bill further to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL said: There are occasions when it

is well to adopt the republican maxim of recurring to first principles—ut a fontibus hetius horiant quam rivulis conacctentibus-and, therefore, I will read a paragraph in the constitution, without which it would never have been adopted. I refer to the first amendmen', which is in these words: ed. I refer to the first amendmen, which is in these words:

"Congress shall make no law for the establishment of religion," &c.; and I shall accompany that with a portion of an address presented by the Roman Catholies in the United States to the first President, from which I beg leave to read two paragraphs:

"Sin: We have been long impatient to testify our joy and

unbounded couldence on your being called by a unanimous vote to the first station of a country in which that unanimity could not have been obtained without the previous merit of unexampled services, of eminent wisdom, and unblemished virtue.

" This prospect of national prosperity is peculiarly pleasing to us on another account, because, whilst our country preserves her freedom and independence, we shall have a welfounded title to claim from her justice equal rights of citizenship, as well the price of our blood spilt under your eyes, and of our common exertions for her defence, under your auspicious conduct—rights 'rendered more dear to us by the remembrance of former hardships."

This address was signed by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, (the venerable survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence,) and by John Carroll, a near relation of Charles, the first American Republican Archbishop. It was also signed by Thomas Fitzsimmens, one of the framers of the cens itution, as well as by many other gentlemen of great

respectability. strict Presbyterian, on the death of the late Episcopal Chief Justice Mar-hall, nominated for his successor a Roman Cathohe of Maryland, a gentleman of high character and high legal attainments, who has ever since filled that elevated position; and, to come down to the present session of the present Congress, some few week ago, I was called upon to sign an application to the Roman Catholic Bish p of New York, to which the names of most of the members of both H uses were subscribed, requesting him to preach the next Sunday in this hall. The list was hended, if I am not mistaken, by the name of that venerable and illustrious member for whose pious and patriotic death this apartment is draped in the ha-bi-iments of mourning, and whose funeral obsequies are con-secrated by the whole country.

[10] few days past I was waited on by one of the pages be-which to this House, who handed me a subscription list, on

power, has dared to display an extent of audacity never practised and never allowed to any other elergyman. This embassy, and all the public turnaoit that has lede to its suggestion, is the work of an intriguing, restless, grasping, and ambitious priest, who fans in his bosom the nctarious hope that he is bimself to be the destined organ between a free republic and an absolute hierarch."

I make these statements in no ill-will or unkindness toward my colleague. On the contrary, ever since I came here I have endeavored to maintain toward him that personal kindness which should always prevail between gentlemen belonging to the same public body, especially those coming from the same State and the same neighborhood; but I say these things for the sake of showing that the subject has been presented by him under feelings of excitement and of exaggeration calculated to do him great injury. He has brought into this House an appeal to religious prejudices, which ought never to be invoked within these halls. I understand that out of the 228 members of this House 226 are Protestants. There are, I am told, but two Catholies in the House. We are a Protestant Congress, representing a Protestant community. I therefore think it prudent and wise—and I have disciplined my own feelings to that standard—to avoid the excitement which subjects of this kind are so apt to create.

My colleague, suffer me to say, in his abuse of the Pope

My colleague, suffer me to say, in his abuse of the Pope

feelings to that standard—to avoid the excitement which subjects of this kind are so apt to create.

My colleague, suffer me to say, in his abuse of the Pope and of the Bishop, bestowed no few maledictions upon the Jesuits. I do not know whether my colleague ever saw a

Mr. LEVIN. I think I see one now before me.

Mr. INGERSOLL. Is that intended as a personal insult?
Mr. LEVIN. Certainly not.
Mr. INGERSOLL. I neither give nor take insults; that

my rule. On our next national anniversary, on the 4th of July, On our next national anniversary, on the 4th of July, I will, if he pleases, introduce my colleague into the college at Georgetown, and, when he is there, make him acquainted with the highly respectable Jesuits belonging to that institution—gentlemen whom I know, and the extent and depth of whose scientific attainments and the purity (so far as I know or have ever heard) of whose lives entitle them to general respect; men who have maintained the standing of that institution for these fifty or sixty years past, while, during that same period, bishop after bishop of the Protestant churches have been convicted of inebriety and promiscuous amours, and been degraded for the grossest vices. For fifty years those Jesuit fathers have been disseminating the doctrines of human freedom, as well as the treasures of science, to the youth of freedom, as well as the treasures of science, to the youth of America, and not an instance has occurred of any thing to

their dishonor.

I cannot but suspect my colleague of speaking of them without understanding what is in truth their real character. I want him to go there, that he may learn charity from Jesuits—that charity without which we are told from very high authority that, though he spoke with the tongues of men or of angels, he cannot be a Christian. I mean no offence when I say that I want my colleague to go there, not only that he may learn charity, but also that he may learn from these same Jesuits—I am sure I may—that he may learn taste; and while I am ready to admit that he is an eloquent declaimer, I think he might derive important information not only in regart to the feelings of his heart, but the outpourings of his

My colleague will not take the Pope as a reformer unless he will let him strike down his tiara and strip him of his scarlet robes. Now, I think that if my colleague is to wait till the Pope accomplishes this reform, he is likely to wait a good while. There is an old-fashioned verse which says:

"The Emperor Stadtholde, Pope, you and I, Will sit down to a jollification."

I doubt if ever we shall attain to that degree of intimacy ut, as a great reformer, I am satisfied it is the interest, the duty, and the true policy of the people of this country to cheer him on in the noble career on which he has entered.

After submitting these brief introductory remarks, I now come to the immediate question before us.

It is said that we have no commercial relations with the dominions of the People of the Peop

inions of the Pope. I am not surprised that my colleague should have fallen into such a deep pit-fall of error as this, because the whole tone and character of his speech evinces that it was delivered under the influence of passion, which always blinds the judgment. But I confess I am astonished that a gentleman who is the late chief magistrate of the cotton growing State of Mississippi (Mr. A. G. BROWN) she expenses of a mision to Rome on the ground that we have no commercial relations with Italy? And I was still more surprised when a gentleman, who is one of the representatives of the sugar interest on this floor, should have seconded such a

ton interest to say whether it is true that we have no commer-cial interests in Italy? And in the first place I refer gentlemen to a suggestion—the very first suggestion, I think, made by this much abused Pope—for the formation of a commercial

mp. My colleague says that the Pope has control of no other waters than those of the Pontine marshes. I believe that Ancona and Civita Veechia are the only ports in the Papal States. [Here Mr. GRINNELL interposed to remind Mr. I. that there were ports on the Adriatic as well as on the Mediterra-

Yes, yes; I am aware of all that I do not forget the Adri-

When we go round into the Adriatic, at the head of the Gulf, we find the city of Trieste virtually an American city. I know that it lies in that part of Italy which is at prese under the Aus risn Government: but it is so far an Ameri-can commercial city, that, owing chiefly to commerce and enterprise, the city has doubled its extent and population within the last ten years—just as New Bedford has done, which is represented here by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. GRINNELL.) Trieste is the southern inlet into Germany, just as Hamburg is the northern; and large quantities of American cotton, American tobacco, American sugar, (so far as we are able to supply the demand, though we have not yet enough to supply it entirely,) are entering it contiqually, constituting an important branch of American commercs. From the much abused Texas, whose "stupendous desert" has obtained for me so much notoriety, will be raised eventually large quantities of sugar every year. Nay, I am told, in regard to that very desert, that there is no finer soil for the production of sugar to be found on our continent. It is a desert, it is tour, because it is now thickly overgrown with chaparral, and because it is watered by no streams; yet I am credibly informed that there is no finer sugar region upon

carth. [A laugh.]
Trieste, as I have said, is the great southern inlet for foreign products to all the southern States of Germany. It is under the domination of Austria; but the effect of a commerrial league among all the Italian States will be to restore Trieste to Italy, first under the embrace of a commercial, and ultimately under that of a political confederacy with the other States. As soon as this shall be done, it will at once be the

depot of a vast commerce.

I call all those gentlemen here who represent the cotion interest, and indeed the representatives of all the Southern States, to the fact that Great Britain derives an income of welve millions of dollars annually from the sale of American cotton in the shape of twist. She sends that amount into Germany through the ports of Triests and Hamburg: but it is all American co'ton, grown here and converted into cotton yarn in the factories of England. Why cannot we so convert tourreless? I heard a gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Tooxas,) a member of the Committee of Ways and M ans, vote against this appropriation yesterday—a gentleman who does know that Georgia is beginning to convert her own staple into ectton twist, and that siave labor is the very best in the world for such a purpose. There is no reason in the world, that I see, why these twelve millions should not come into the coffers of the United States, where the munufacture legitimately belongs, as well as into those of Great Britain, where it dws not. Surely we can twist our own cotton as well as they can do it for us. In Pennsylvania and in New England there are factories established which are doing it now; and I ask gentlemen representing the cotton-growing interest in this House what it is which prevents the price of cotton f om being above seven cents a pound ! [Southern voices: "It is eight!" "I will sell mine for seven!"] Take seven cents as the basis of your calculation, and then reckon your profits on two millions of bales, the produce of last year, by adding the twelve millions paid to England, and say whether there is no commercial motive for our having a diplomatic agent in Italy.

To gentlemen from my own State I would say that England gets a revenue of sixteen militons of dollars per annum by the iron she sends out toto Germany; and yet it is not English iron, though sent from England. I believe not a pig of it is found there. Such is the labor-saving industry of that wonderful people that they can take iron and cotton from America and other fereign countries, and, after manufactu-ring it in England, can return it in a new shape, and thereby ring it in England, can return it in a new shape, and thereby make immense profits for themselves. I anticipate the day when my own blessed Pennsylvania will get her share of these profits. The rame is true of the tobacco interest. I know that on this point my colleague from the Southwark district and myself differ as walely as we do in politics. He detests I-suits and delights in tobacco; while I, on the contary, like I is under a great mistake. It is not because the Pope refused to receive a minister from England, but because the British Parliament refused to section. England is a Protected in Fuse my, in the Roman States, or in the kingdom of the Two States, it would be considered by England as a declaration of war."

My colleague said there never had been an English minister at Rome, because the Pope would never consent to receive one. He is under a great mistake. It is not because the Pope refused to receive a minister from England, but because the British Parliament refused to section.

a duty of less than five per cent.? We could not live upon it. What our condition was then the condition of the Italian States is now, but not so poor as we were. There must be a beginning. I venture to say that there exist now great commercial motives for an American agency in Italy. We have a minister in Austria; we have a minister in Prussia; we have a minister in Turkey; we have a minister in China; we have a minister in Spain. Why have we ministers at all these Courts and none in Italy? None of these promise us the same returns, if we will only consent to cast our bread the same returns. the same returns, if we will only consent to cast our brea upon the waters. What have we a minister in Turkey for I speak somewhat at random, and shall be happy to be corrected if I am wrong; but I suppose it is for the poor profits of the trade of the Black Sea. But that will hardly pay the outfit of trade of the Back Sea. But that will have you the mission. Why have we a minister to China? The late venerable gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) always thought that, instead of allowing a commissioner a salary of \$5,000, we ought to have a full minister, with the reguar salary and outfit. But why keep a minister there, unless lar salary and outfit. But why keep a minister there, unless it be on the broad and sound principle of extending our commercial relations with the whole world?

Our foreign diplomatic relations do not cost us \$300,000 a year. Now, I like to see a little and sometimes a great deal of republican magnificence. We sometimes pay more than this mission would cost us for burying a member of this Hause. Since I first took my seat in this hall the expenses

House. Since I first took my scat in this hall the expenses of the Judiciary of the United States have increased from forty thousand to five hundred thousand dollars a year. We pay this sum for repressing crime and mitigating injustice in the country: and we see with what success. The mere judicial service costs us twice as much as all our foreign missions put service costs us twice as much as all our foreign missions put together, by which we maintain the peace, protect the commerce, and develop the character of the country all over the world. There is nothing to which money can be applied to better advantage and with greater profit than in extending our commercial missions abroad. These are missions of peace, missions of profit, missions of national character; and gentlemen will find that the mere commercial question involved in the case of a mission to the Pope is not quite so ba'd as some may have at first view conceived it to be There is more in may have at first view conceived it to be There it than the commerce of the Pontine marshes.

But now to the political aspect of the question.

I find the case is well argued in a letter received.

from London by a correspondent of the National Intelligencer.
I will read a paragraph or two to the House; and be it remembered that this letter is written by no Papist, by no Jesuit, but by a Unitarian—about as far off from the Pope as

"From Rome there is nothing new; the Pontiff is steadily advancing in the path of reform, with a dignified, cautions, but firm step. The people of Rome have been called upon, through the journals, to forego this year the expensive mummery of the Carnival, and conservate the money usually lavished at that holyday in the purchase of a dozen more field pieces for the protection of the pit. protection of the city." My colleague, in his speech, talked something about statu-

ary and painting being the only business pursued by the poor contemptible descendants of the ancient Romans. Now, I should be glad to know if we should be curselves willing to take any thing from the annual expenses of this House (which are now, I believe, little less than a million of dollars every have moved to strike out from this bill an appropriation for the expenses of a mission to Rome on the ground that we have nothing to make a spectacle? Would we consent to curtail no commercial relations with Italy? And I was still more surnature of a patriotic oblation such as this Pope proposes?

"The hint is likely to be adopted; for, now that the citizens feel themselves to be treated like men and rational beings, they have assumed the tastes and bearing of such, and scorn the grovelling marriment of slaves.

"A return has just been published of the population of Italy. The tollowing classification may serve to show, now that Naples has joined the 'good cause,' the comparative numerical strength of the advocates of absolute and liberal governments:

\*\*Liberals\*\*

\*\*Absolutists.\*\*

San Marino..... 7,950

I (said Mr I.) thought it was more; I supposed it was twenty-seven millions; but I see that this writer makes it but "This is a gratifying classification and result to the lover of

progress and of national independence and individual happiness. Should the Austrian Government see its true interests, and act kindly with her Italian dominions, the small States of Modena and Parma would not long resist the general current, and the regeneration of Italy would be complete. May we not have for as her before for the latter than the regeneration of Italy would be complete. hope for such a glorious result ?"

This correspondent further says:

"In Italy the principal points of attraction are Naples and Sicily, and there also the cause of rational liberty is making most cheering progress. The King of Naples seems to have been aware, from the first news of the outbreak in Sicily, that his arbitrary power was checked." And he then, after describing the intermediate course of events, closes by stating-

"A royal ordonnance was accordingly issued decreeing a pational constitution for the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, founded on the same principles as the French charter of 1830, including the chambers, the royal inviolability the respon-sibility of ministers, the liberty of the press, and the national Here is all that they call freedom in France and England.

What we consider freedom they look upon as its excesses. At all events, they have secured a republican government with a king, (which was as necessary there as in France.) Not a dollar can be touched by him, however, without a vote of the representatives of the people. This is now as fully establish-there as it is in the United States. And this is Italy! These are the people of Italy, whom my colleague represents as lov-ing nothing but statuary and painting.

But who is this Pope that has been denounced here in such round terms? He is no cloisiered priest. He is a young

Pope—not a young man, to be sure, being probably over fifty years of age; for it is hard to find a Cardinal eligible who is under that age: but he has the probability of fifty years yet before him to consummate those great reforms he has entered upon, and entered upon as a wise man, and not as a fool. I say he is a young Pope; and more than that: he is troubled with none of that compulsory chaetity which my colleague thinks so shocking. He has once been at literty, with a cockade on his head, and a sword by his side. He was a soldier before he became a priest; and when he became a priest he did what no Pope ever did before. He crossed the Atlantic and came to America—to South America, indeed—but to America, then beaving with the throes of an incipient

revolution to throw off the yoke of Spain.

He then went back to Europe with his mind enlarged and his passions corrected, and with enlarged notions of liberty, of his passions corrected, and with enlarged notions of liberty, of economy, and all the leading principles of republican government. This is the Pope to whom it is proposed to send a minister, and I can assure gentlemen that I have been told by a weil qualified judge lately returned from the spot, that so strong was the feeling among the whole Italian people in favor of emancipation, that when the cardinals went into the election of a Pope they were fully aware that they had only the dternatives of reform or revolution. They knew that unless they elected a firm and a wise man the people would rise and even through an ocean of bloo I would seek a free government. The French revolution in 1830 had kindled a flame through all the south of Europe. The English reform bill soon fol lowed, and in Italy a scene of revelt and bloodshed took place; they did what they could then, but they could do no more. That was but a preparatory movement, and in that which is now going on the Pope is but the standard bearer. The Itahow going on the Pope is but the sancare ocarer. The la-lians, whatever my c designe may think of them, are among the very best medical, moral, and natural and political philo-sophers in the world. True, they have been kept down by the Governments of Naples and of Austria; but the fire has long be n burning—the fire is there—and at last it has broken out. And under what auspices? If my colleague is a republican, what objection can be possibly have to the Pope's sending us as many of such men as he pleases? What harm will they do us? Are they likely to deterio ate to injure us? I cannot see how. And what does our glorious mother country say to these events? The commercial and political

e prespondent of the In elligencer says:

A But a more important item till is, that Sir Ralph Abercrombie, the English Plenipotentiary in Sardinia, has communicated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Turin a note sent by Lord P. Imerston to the Court of Vienna, in which it is declared that, in case an Austrian intervention should be attempted in Ture my, in the Roman States, or in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, it would be considered by England as a declaration of war.